

ing towards the anterior end so that the marginals disappear. Waves distinct, in the median zone, two to three simultaneously.

' *Vertigo tridentata* Wolf. Waves seen; other details in doubt.

SUCCINEIDÆ.

Succinea avara Say. Sole with three zones; waves in the median, 3-4, rapidly moving forward, each one drawing along parts of the marginals. The surface layer moves forward and backward, undulating, with every wave passing. When part of the foot is detached from its support, the waves can be seen there proceeding on the more or less contracted and folded sole.

S. retusa Lea. Three zones, median one with 4-5 waves.

 PALUDESTRINA SALSA, PILSBRY.

BY REV. HENRY W. WINKLEY.

It seems odd that a species so widely distributed, and fairly abundant, should have escaped the eyes of New England collectors so long. Yet its dwelling-place is peculiar. A word as to where it occurs may be of interest. It was first noticed by the writer at a spot where a brook enters the marsh at Branford, Conn. The site is probably three miles inland from Long Island Sound, and the water at this spot must be fresh. Later I found it more abundant on vegetable matter in a ditch in the marsh near the railroad in Branford and a mile nearer the sound. The waters here would be brackish. I have not seen the locality where Mr. Owen Bryant found it at Cohasset. Last summer I located it in a pot hole in the marsh at Wareham, Mass. This locality showed it in a pot hole without an outlet. I have not seen it in such a place elsewhere. The locality mentioned in my last article in the NAUTILUS (vol. XXI, p. 75) where my daughter found it at East Wareham, was among flags near the border of the Agawam river. The character of the water may be understood from the fact that I was in mid-stream examining *Unio complanatus* when she found *P. salsa* in the same river. Last winter I took up a residence in Danvers, Mass., and have found *P. salsa* here. Two localities reveal it; both are spots where the water ebbs and flows, and not closed pot holes.

Danvers lies back of Salem and Beverly at the headwaters of a branching bay. A few days ago I made a trip to Plum Island. Leaving the train at Rowley, I found *P. salsa* in a small ditch close to the railroad station. A half-mile further down *Litorinella minuta* was abundant in closed pot holes, but *P. salsa* not there. I do not recall finding the two in company, yet they are often near neighbors. We now have a distribution of this species from the New Haven area in Conn., to Rowley, Mass., just north of Cape Ann, and very near the New Hampshire line.

A NEW CÆCUM.

BY REV. HENRY W. WINKLEY.

Cæcum Johnsoni n. sp.

Shell minute, tusk-shaped, slightly tapering, lightly curved. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a millimeter in diameter. Apex plug protrudes in a dome shape. Aperture circular, end of the tube at the apex is at right angles to the longer axis of the cylinder. Aperture end at an angle, sloping towards the convex side, color dull white to horn color, surface marked by lines of growth, but not ribbed.

Dredged at Woods Hole, Mass., on gravel bottom in 2 to 3 fathoms. Easily mistaken for *C. pulchellum*. In size, color and form it resembles that species but lacks the ribs, and the dome-shaped plug in the apex is not seen in *pulchellum*. Types in Winkley collection.

It gives me much pleasure to name this shell for one who has shown himself a lover of the science, and a friend to his fellow-workers, Mr. C. W. Johnson, of the Boston Society of Natural History.

A SMALL ADDITION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DANISH MOLLUSCAN FAUNA.

BY HANS SCHLESCH, COPENHAGEN.

About 15 miles north of Copenhagen on the beautiful coast of the Sound stands the pretty village of Rungsted, where many well-to-do people from Copenhagen have their summer villas. Between Rungsted and Horsholm (German Hirschholm) and a mile to the